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Psychology du rire. Par L. DUGAS. Paris, F. Alcan, 1902. pp. vii, 178. Price fr. 2.50.

M. Dugas, after setting forth the inadequacy of our present psychology of laughter, discusses in detail two forms of theory: that which treats of laughter qualitatively, in terms of the emotions and feelings which it expresses, and that which treats of it quantitatively, in terms of the amount of nervous energy which these various feelings and emotions release. He concludes that laughter is in every case an accident, an epiphenomenon. It is an expression of individuality, and consequently manifests as many forms as there are different types of mind or states of consciousness. Hence no single theory is possible. On the practical side, laughter may be an object of desire or aversion, but cannot be an end, an object of volition.

Causeries psychologiques. Par J. J. van BIERVLIET. Gand, A. Siffer; Paris, F. Alcan. N. d. pp. 165. Price fr. 3.00.

The author here brings together three popular and brightly written articles on psychological subjects. The first, *L'envers de la joie et de la tristesse*, deals chiefly with the James-Lange theory of emotion and with the views of Dugas and Fleury; the second, *Le problème de la mémoire en psychologie expérimentale*, devotes most space to the work of Ribot, Bourdon, Binet and V. Henri; the third, *Les formes de passage en psychologie*, seeks to show the relation between the normal condition of the mind and certain well-marked pathological phenomena, such as hallucination, suggested movement, and double personality.

A History of English Utilitarianism. By E. ALBEE. London, Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York, The Macmillan Co., 1902. pp. xvi, 427.

Professor Albee has produced a notable work, and one which will be of high value to psychologists as well as to students of philosophy proper. Hitherto we have had no history of English ethics worthy the name: Whewell's *Lectures* of 1852 are hasty and controversial; Sidgwick's *Outlines* (1886) gives only about 100 pp. to English ethics; and other 'outlines,' such as the sketch in Wundt's *Ethics*, are still more condensed. Dr. Albee's chapters discuss Cumberland (2), Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, Berkeley, Gay and Brown, Hume, Hartley, Tucker (2), Paley and Bentham, John Mill (3), Herbert Spencer (3), and Henry Sidgwick (3). It is a pity that so good a book should not be better printed.

The Ethic of Freethought and other Essays and Addresses. By KARL PEARSON, F. R. S. Second edn., revised. London, A. and C. Black; New York, The Macmillan Co., 1901. pp. xiii, 431.

The Grammar of Science. By KARL PEARSON. Second edn., revised and enlarged, with 33 figures. London, A. and C. Black, 1900. pp. xvii, 548.

We are glad to call attention to these new editions of Professor Pearson's works. Neither of the books before us has undergone any substantial change, though both have been thoroughly revised by the author. The *Grammar* contains two additional chapters, dealing with fundamental conceptions in the field of biological science: ch. x, *Evolution: Variation and Selection*; ch. xi, *Evolution: Reproduction and Inheritance*. It need hardly be said that the works are standard in their respective fields.

Die wissenschaftlichen Grundlagen der Graphologie. By G. MEYER. Jena, G. Fischer, 1901. pp. 81, with 31 plates.

This work attempts to correlate handwriting and character, on the